



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

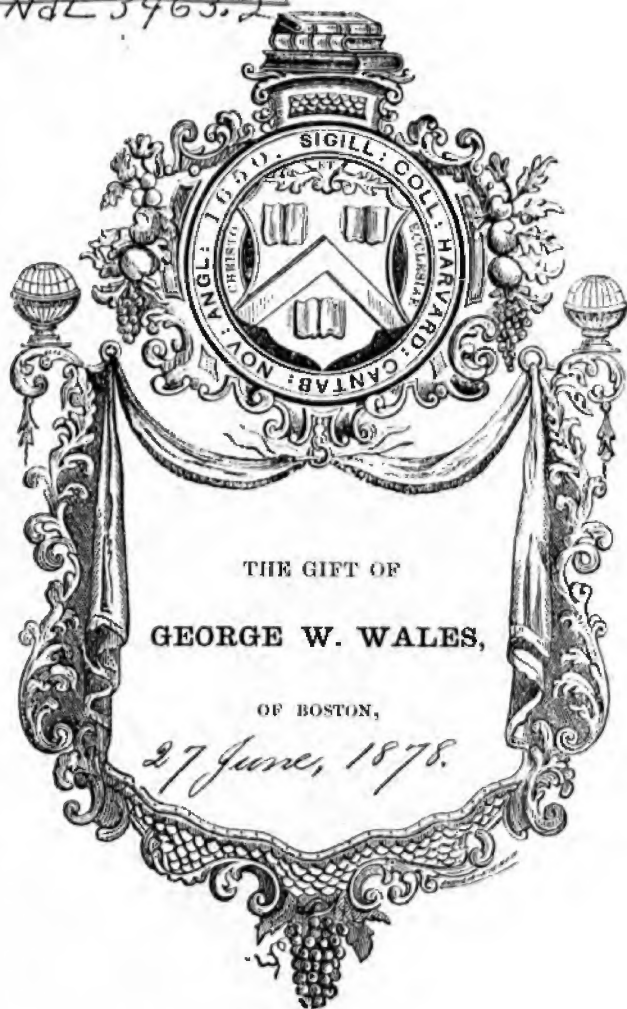
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

IndL

3463

2

EndL 3463.2



Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyaáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyaáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyaáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyaáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyaáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyaáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatýáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyaáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyaáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyaáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śatyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.

Of the above list, twenty (distinguished by one cross) are in Yájnavalkya's list (*b*) : seventeen of these are named by Parásara, *viz.* all except Yama, Brihaspati and Vyása, instead of whom he gives Kasyapa, Gárgya and Prachetas : the *Padma Purāṇa* gives those named by Yájnavalkya, with the exception of Atri, and seventeen others, (distinguished by two crosses) three of whom, Prachetas, Kasyapa and Gárgya, are on Parásara's list, and the remaining fourteen, not before mentioned : Madhusúdana Saraswatí names the same nineteen of Yájnavalkya's list, also Devala, Nárada, Paithínasi : Ráma Krishṇa, in his gloss to the *Grihya Sūtras* of Párasara, mentions thirty-nine, of whom nine (distinguished by three crosses) are new ones. There is also a Dharma Śástra attributed to Śankha and Likhita jointly, thus making forty-seven in the whole. The professor considers all to be extant ; and has himself met with quotations from all, except Agni, Kuthumi, Budha, Śátyáyana, and Soma.

To those may be added several recensions of the same Dharma Śástras, of which professor Stenzler speaks to having read of twenty-two.

The entire forty-seven are independent sources of and authorities upon Hindu law.

The Digest of Jagannát'ha Tarcapanchánana, as translated by Colebrooke, is a valuable repertory of texts ; but, detached and isolated as they necessarily

(*b*) Yájnavalkya, ch. I, sl. 3 to 5.



3 2044 025 037 623

THE BORROWER WILL BE CHARGED
AN OVERDUE FEE IF THIS BOOK IS
NOT RETURNED TO THE LIBRARY ON
OR BEFORE THE LAST DATE STAMPED
BELOW. NON-RECEIPT OF OVERDUE
NOTICES DOES NOT EXEMPT THE
BORROWER FROM OVERDUE FEES.

Harvard College Widener Library
Cambridge, MA 02138 (617) 495-2413

